

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIX.

IRONTON, MO. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

NUMBER 17.

## JOB WORK

The Register's facilities for doing job  
work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri,  
and return on the best of work, such as  
POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS,  
STATEMENTS,  
Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers,  
BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.  
**AT LOW PRICES.**

### SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.

BY VIRTUE and authority of an order  
of sale in partition, made by the  
Iron County, Missouri, Circuit Court,  
made at the April term, 1895, thereof,  
and to me directed, in a cause wherein  
Simeon W. Henson, William Henson,  
Joseph Henson, Mirtha Ashlock, and  
Jesse Ashlock, Somaatha Kirkpatrick  
and Frank Kirkpatrick, Amanda Hen-  
son, Andrew Smith, James Smith,  
Thomas Smith, Thura Smith, David  
Smith, Joseph Smith, Emilee Brown,  
and Andrew G. Brown, Martha Woods  
and Douglas Woods, Gordon May-  
berry, Mary Browers and Jackson  
Browers, Thomas Mayberry, Emilee  
Hutchins and Edward Hutchins, Wil-  
liam Mayberry, Herman Henson,  
Thura Wornack and Levi Wornack,  
are Plaintiffs,  
and  
Jesse Olive, Annis Olive, a minor, Mar-  
garet Mayberry and Clark Mayberry,  
minors, Mary Lawrence and Evans  
Lawrence, her husband, Mary E. Mar-  
tindale and William Martindale, her  
husband, John Smith and Jennette E.  
Smith, minors, Andrew Henson, Louis  
Henson, Rosa Henson, minors, Nettie  
Hart, Mary Hart, Fredrick Hart and  
Drusilla Hart, minors, Margaret Hen-  
son, Martha Henson and Eva Henson,  
a minor, are Defendants, I will, on  
Thursday, October 24th, 1895,  
at the east front door of the courthouse  
in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Mis-  
souri, and during the session of said  
court, between the hours of nine o'clock  
a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day  
sell at public vendue to the highest bidder  
all the following described real estate and  
property, situated in Iron County,  
Missouri, to wit:

A part of lot number one of the north-  
west quarter of section two, in township  
thirty-three, north, of range four east,  
bounded by survey as follows: beginning  
at the southeast corner of said lot num-  
ber one, running thence north 41 chains  
set a rock iron which a white oak 23  
inches bears north 45 degrees, east 73  
links, an ash 10 inches bears north 42 de-  
grees west 34 links; thence north 83 de-  
grees west at 4.80 chains to black walnut  
5 inches, the corner from which a black  
walnut 4 inches bears north 5 degrees  
west 81 links; thence south 28 1/2 de-  
grees west to the middle line of said section  
two set a stake on the middle line from which  
a black walnut 6 inches bears south 81  
degrees west 46 links; thence east on  
middle line 8.71 chains to the place of  
beginning—containing 4.06 acres, more  
or less.

Also, north half of southwest quarter  
of section two and the northwest quarter  
of the northwest quarter of section eleven,  
all in township thirty-three, north, of  
range four east—containing one hundred  
and twenty acres, more or less.

Also, the southwest quarter of the  
southwest quarter of section two, the  
northwest quarter of the southwest  
quarter of section two, and the lot number one  
in the northeast quarter of section two, and  
the northeast quarter of the southwest  
quarter of section two, and the southeast  
quarter of the southwest quarter of section  
two—all in township thirty-three, north,  
of range four east.

Also, the east half of lot one of the  
northeast quarter of section one, township  
thirty-two, north, range four east.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the pur-  
chase money cash in hand, the balance  
on a credit of twelve months, the pur-  
chaser to give note with approved secu-  
rity for the deferred payment, drawing  
interest from date at the rate of six per  
cent. per annum, and a deed to be exe-  
cuted to the purchaser upon the approval  
of said sale and full payment of the pur-  
chase money. W. T. O'NEAL,  
sep19n12 Sheriff.

**NOTICE OF LETTERS.**  
Notice is hereby given, that Letters  
Testamentary in the estate of Geo. E.  
Search, late of Iron County, deceased,  
have been granted to the under-  
signed, Lilbourn A. Lewis, by the  
Judge of the Probate Court of the  
County of Iron, bearing date the 17th  
day of September, 1895.

All persons having claims against  
said estate are required to exhibit them  
to me for allowance, within one year  
after the date of said Letters, or they  
may be precluded from any benefits  
of such estate; and if such claims be  
not exhibited within two years from  
the time of the publication of this  
notice, they will be forever barred.  
LILBOURN A. LEWIS,  
sep19n12 Executor.

**NOTICE OF LETTERS.**  
Notice is hereby given, that Letters  
Testamentary on the estate of Jos. H.  
Strickland, late of Iron County, de-  
ceased, have been granted to the under-  
signed, Giles McMahon, by the  
Judge of the Probate Court of the  
County of Iron, bearing date the 16th  
day of September, 1895.

All persons having claims against  
said estate are required to exhibit them  
to me for allowance, within one year  
after the date of said Letters, or they  
may be precluded from any benefits  
of such estate; and if such claims be  
not exhibited within two years from  
the time of the publication of this  
notice, they will be forever barred.  
GILES MCMAHON, Executor.

**FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
Notice is hereby given to all creditors  
and others interested in the estate of Mary  
Theodora Hoffer, deceased, that the under-  
signed administrator of said estate intends  
to make final settlement thereof at the next  
term of the Probate Court of Iron County,  
Mo., to be held at the courthouse in Iron  
County, Mo., on the second Monday in  
November next—same being the 11th day  
of November, A. D. 1895.  
J. T. AKE, Administrator.

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.**  
The REGISTER has for sale  
Marriage Certificate Book—  
50 to the book—with sto-  
ps. The law requires the per-  
son solemnizing marriage to issue  
a certificate and to keep a  
record of the same. These  
Books answer all the purpose.  
60c per Book.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants  
and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor  
other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute  
for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil.  
It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by  
Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea  
—the Mother's Friend.

**Castoria.** "Castoria is so well adapted to children that  
I recommend it as superior to any prescription  
known to me." H. A. Achen, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Castoria.** "Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,  
Stomachic, Diarrhea, Eruption,  
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-  
gestion. Without injurious medication."

"For several years I have recommended  
your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to  
do so as it has invariably produced beneficial  
results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D.,  
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

CARLOS MARTIN, D. D.,  
New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

WM. TRAUERNICHT. H. TRAUERNICHT.

**WM. TRAUERNICHT & BRO.**

A FULL NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

Repairing and Cleaning Promptly Done AT REASONABLE CHARGE.



## MERCHANT TAILORS

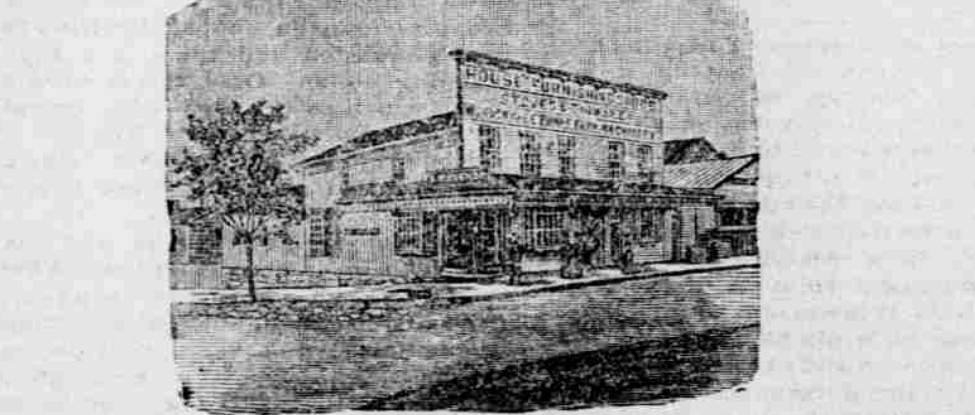
(NEAR THE DEPOT.)

**MIDDLEBROOK, MISSOURI.**

## SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE

And Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## BISHOP'S HARDWARE STORE!



South Side of Courthouse Square.

**STOVES,  
FURNITURE,  
HARDWARE,  
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,  
TINWARE,  
QUEENSWARE  
AND CUTLERY.  
Agricultural Goods,  
PUMPS, PAINTS, &C.**

Job-Work, Roofing and Guttering promptly done.

### My Solitary Way.

Alone I walk the peopled city,  
Where each seems happy with its own;  
Oh, friends, I ask not for your pity—  
I walk alone.

No more for me you lake rejoices,  
Though moved by loving airs of June;  
Oh! birds, your sweet and piping voices  
Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm tree arches  
Its plumes in many a feathery spray;  
In vain the evening's stately marches  
And sunlit day.

In vain your beauty, summer flowers;  
Ye cannot greet those cordial eyes;  
They gaze on other fields than ours—  
On other skies.

The gold is rifled from the coffer,  
The blade is stolen from the sheath;  
Life has but one more boon to offer,  
And that is—death.

Yet well I know the voice of duty,  
And, therefore, life and health must crave;  
Though she who gave the world its beauty  
Is in her grave.

I live, O lost one, for the living,  
Who drew their earlier life from thee,  
And wait until, with glad thanksgiving,  
I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station  
Wherein apart a traveler stands—  
One, absent long from home and nation,  
In other lands.

And am I he who stands and listens,  
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom,  
To hear approaching in the distance,  
The train for home?

For death shall bring another mating,  
Beyond the shadows of the tomb;  
On yonder shore a bride is waiting  
Until I come.

In yonder fields are children playing,  
And there—oh! vision of delight!—  
I see the child and mother straying  
In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing heart that breaketh,  
Stealing the treasures one by one,  
I'll called thee blessed, when thou makest  
The parted—one.

### The New Acquisition of France.

By the capture of Antananarivo was  
confirmed the protectorate over Ma-  
dagascar, which the French claimed,  
and to which Lord Salisbury assented some  
years ago. In this case a protectorate  
is even more certain to mean annexa-  
tion than it did in the case of the Tunis-  
ian Regency, for the French have not  
promised, as they did about Tunis,  
that their occupation shall be only  
temporary. France, then, has defi-  
nitely added to her possessions one of  
the largest islands in the world, an  
island nearly a thousand miles in  
length and 350 miles wide in the broad-  
est part, with an area of at least 230,-  
000 square miles, or nearly four times  
that of England and Wales. Moreover,  
although the sea-coasts, and especially  
on the side facing the mainland of  
Africa, are now lying and unhealthy,  
there is in the interior a vast highland  
region, having the climate of the south  
temperate zone, and capable of sus-  
taining a large European population.  
There is no reason why upon this up-  
land plateau, the home of the domi-  
nant Hova tribe, and already the seat  
of nascent civilization, French settlers  
should not thrive, as they have thriven  
in the relatively bleak and inhospita-  
ble tracts of Lower Canada.

The great island, the development  
of which will henceforth be the work  
of France, is a country of peculiar in-  
terest to the geologist, the botanist,  
the naturalist, and the ethnologist.  
There is now no active volcano in  
Madagascar, but in the central prov-  
ince of Imerina a hundred craters have  
been counted. Signs of subterranean  
action are still recognized in the shocks  
of earthquake which are felt every  
year, and in the hot springs which are  
encountered in several places. The  
upper region consists of primary and  
unstratified rocks, such as granite,  
gneiss, and basalt, which present pic-  
turesque and varied outlines, but in  
the lower portions of the island are  
strata of the secondary period, contain-  
ing fossils of a far-off geological age,  
together with beds of a much later  
epoch, in which are found fossils of re-  
cently extinct gigantic tortoises, hip-  
popotami, and struthious birds. Al-  
though the flora of Madagascar has  
been as yet but imperfectly studied, it  
is known to be of extraordinary fulness  
and almost unique importance. Of the  
seven hundred genera known to in-  
habit the island, about eighty are sup-  
posed to be endemic. The fauna of  
the island is remarkable, both on pos-  
itive and negative grounds. As a con-  
tinental island, probably cut off from  
the mainland at a very remote period,  
it has no large quadrupeds, none of the  
larger carnivorous, ungulate, probos-  
cid, or quadrumanous animals. On the  
other hand, it is the headquarters of  
the lemurs, thirty-six kinds of which  
are found in its forests, some of  
them highly specialized. The largest  
of the ferocious beasts is a plantigrade,  
three feet long, which forms a genus

and family by itself; it is very like an  
enormous weasel and attacks the big-  
gest animals. The avi-fauna is richer  
than the mammalian, and comprises  
more than two hundred and twenty  
species, nearly half of which are pecu-  
liar to Madagascar. Many are difficult  
to classify and some yet remain a puzzle  
to ornithologists. Although there  
is now no living member of the *Struthio-*  
*don*, this island up to four or five centu-  
ries ago was the home of a very large  
bird of that family, the extinct *Epy-*  
*ornis*, whose eggs, found in a sub-fossil  
state, measure 12 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. We  
add that the island is almost free from  
deadly serpents, but in the lakes and  
rivers crocodiles abound. On the  
whole, the Madagascar fauna is mark-  
ed with a strong individuality, which  
suggests prolonged isolation. Such  
affinities as it has are rather Malayan  
and Polynesian than African, a fact  
which has led Mr. A. R. Wallace to  
conjecture that the island was former-  
ly a member of a huge archipelago oc-  
cupying the western part of the Indian  
Ocean.

It is believed that an aboriginal peo-  
ple, of a dwarfish stock and lighter  
colored than most of the Malagasy,  
lived in the inner portions of Madaga-  
scar before the advent of the present  
inhabitants. The majority of the lat-  
ter seem to be derived not from Africa,  
but from Malayo-Polynesia, although  
there is undoubtedly a mixture of Afri-  
can blood in tribes on the west coast  
and a few others. The connection of  
the Arabs with the island dates from a  
very remote epoch, and in very early  
times settlements were made upon the  
northwest coast, where, indeed, Arab  
colonies may be found at this day. The  
number of words derived from the Ara-  
bic in the native language bears wit-  
ness to the influence exerted by the  
Arabs upon Malagasy civilization. We  
use the word civilization advisedly,  
for even before the arrival of European  
missionaries the Malagasy, and particu-  
larly the Hovas, who were the domi-  
nant tribe, could hardly be classified  
among barbarous, much less among  
savage, peoples. They never fell into  
cannibal practices; they were law-  
abiding and loyal, dwelling in settled  
communities and fortified villages un-  
der a government evolved from the  
primitive patriarchal system.

### Another Lynching.

Another negro has been lynched in  
Missouri. This time the lynching oc-  
curred in the Republican stronghold of  
Cape Girardeau county, and not in  
Democratic Callaway. The crime for  
which the negro was lynched may easi-  
ly be surmised. He assaulted a young  
white girl and met the fate he richly  
deserved. New England Republican  
papers will not indulge in the usual  
sanctimonious cant about lawlessness  
in Missouri and oppression of the ne-  
gro race, but all this will not injure  
the state in the opinion of respectable  
white people. The repetition of such  
crimes have so thoroughly aroused the  
people that lynching is regarded as  
quite the proper thing, and public sen-  
timent will indorse and protect the  
parties who do the lynching.

If such crimes continue a few years  
longer in Missouri the legislature may  
as well repeal all statutes on the sub-  
ject and trust the people to enforce  
such justice as the atrocity of each  
crime may merit because they have  
determined to take justice in their own  
hands any way. Formerly it was cus-  
tomary for political demagogues to  
charge all such lynchings up against  
the Democratic party, but that has  
been abandoned, in view of the fact  
that white men are pretty much the  
same all over this country, and white  
Republicans are quite as ready to join  
a mob as white Democrats and equally  
as anxious to protect their homes.

In view of so many mobs it is strange  
that the negro preachers, teachers,  
writers and politicians cannot see that  
the only way to quell this spirit is to  
condemn the crimes which cause it.  
In place of doing this they rail against  
the mobs and only add fuel to flames.  
A few months ago a negro woman  
named Ida Wells delivered a so-called  
lecture in this city, in which she at-  
tacked the virtue of the unfortunate  
white women who have been the vic-  
tims of negro brutality. The lecture  
should not have been tolerated, and  
would not have been had the people  
beforehand knew of its character. The  
same woman circulated villainous  
pamphlets attacking the character of  
white women and defending the human  
devils who assail them. Her tour in  
Missouri has borne fruit. Two white  
women have since been assaulted by  
negroes and one of them killed, and  
two negroes have been lynched by  
infuriated white people. One of them

narrowly escaped being burned at the  
stake. And yet in all this broad state  
if a single prominent negro has lifted  
his voice in public in condemnation of  
these crimes against white women the  
fact has escaped the attention of the  
press. Condemnation of mobs that  
wreak summary vengeance is, howev-  
er, quite common.

Whatever may be said against mobs  
that are organized to protect helpless  
women and young girls, it must be ad-  
mitted that their intention is good.  
They realize the weakness of the courts  
and the great importance of adminis-  
tering speedy justice. Does it ever  
occur to the average reader that mobs  
are now regarded as a natural conse-  
quence of certain crimes? A few years  
ago a lynching shocked the whole  
state, while now, when the occasion  
arises, such an event is looked upon as  
a natural result and scarcely causes  
any comment out of the immediate  
neighborhood of the lynching. This  
is not only true of Missouri, but in all  
states west of the Allegheny moun-  
tains.

There is only one way that mobs  
can be avoided in the future, and that  
is for crimes against white women to  
cease. Just as long as the crimes are  
repeated there will be lynchings. And  
the mob spirit, backed by public sen-  
timent, as it undoubtedly is, will soon  
become very dangerous. Familiarity  
is rapidly obliterating the horrors in-  
cident to lynchings, and after awhile  
the mobs will appropriate more juris-  
diction.—Jefferson City Tribune.

### The Cuban Situation.

In a recent interview with a corres-  
pondent of the London Standard, the  
Spanish Premier, Sefior Canovas Del  
Castillo, set forth at some length his  
view of the state of things in Cuba.  
His admissions bear emphatic witness  
to the gravity of the revolution, but  
his assertions with regard to the race  
character of the movement are not  
borne out by facts.

Sefior Canovas acknowledged that  
the Madrid Government had already  
sent over sixty thousand soldiers to  
Cuba, and had just called out seventy  
thousand more conscripts, who would  
be despatched during the winter. He  
added that nearly all the available  
ships in the Spanish navy were em-  
ployed to blockade the island, and  
that the twenty-six light war vessels  
lately built in England, and Spain  
would be speedily assembled in West  
Indian waters. That is to say, the  
present insurrection is admitted to be  
so formidable that to suppress it will  
require a larger military and naval  
force than the English had at their  
disposal in the United States during  
our Revolutionary war, or than they  
were ever able to muster in India dur-  
ing the conquest of that vast and popu-  
lous country. There could be no  
more conclusive proof that the Cuban  
insurgents possess the status of bellig-  
erents as a matter of fact, and in the  
name of equity and humanity may  
claim to have that status recognized  
as a matter of law.

Unable to belittle the proportions of  
a movement, the repression of which  
taxes the whole power of Spain, Sefior  
Canovas endeavors to deprive it of  
sympathy by describing it as a war of  
races, an uprising of the blacks against  
the whites. It is true that some of the  
leaders and a considerable portion of  
the rank and file of the "revolutionary"  
forces are colored men; for in this in-  
surrection, as in the previous revolt,  
no distinction of race has been recog-  
nized by the insurgents. The white  
patriots have commanded the ardent  
support of the colored population, and  
very properly they have turned it to  
account. When, however, a perma-  
nent civil government was organized,  
as it was the other day, the chief ad-  
ministrative posts were given to white  
men of approved ability and character,  
and the Presidency of the Cuban re-  
public was bestowed on the Marquis of  
Santa Lucia, whom Sefior Canovas  
sees fit to stigmatize as an old republi-  
can fanatic. The facts do not warrant  
the further statement made by the  
Spanish Premier, that all the most re-  
spectable and influential autonomists  
and reformists have loyally given the  
Spanish authorities every possible as-  
sistance and assurance of good will.  
This is true only of Havana and the  
western department, where the former  
autonomists are subjected to incessant  
surveillance, and where death or im-  
prisonment would be the penalty of be-  
traying sympathy with the insurrec-  
tion. In the three eastern and central  
departments the ex-autonomists are al-  
most to a man, in open or covert co-  
operation with the insurgents; and in  
Santiago some of them have been pub-  
lished for the brave avowal of their  
opinions with death or deportation to  
Spanish jails.

When, finally, the Spanish Premier  
tells the correspondent of the Standard

that the present insurrection threatens  
Cuba with the fate of Hayti, where the  
whites were exterminated by the col-  
ored people, he must assume that Eng-  
lishmen are unfamiliar with the light  
thrown by the census on the distribu-  
tion of races in the Queen of the An-  
tilles. In Hayti, at the time of the re-  
volt of the blacks near the end of the  
last century, the whites constituted only  
an insignificant fraction of the popu-  
lation. In Cuba, on the other hand,  
even in 1811, there were 274,000  
whites to 326,000 colored persons.  
Since then the white element has in-  
creased much more rapidly than the  
colored, and is now decidedly prepon-  
derant. The enumeration of 1861  
showed that there were 731,000 whites  
and but 603,000 colored persons on the  
island. These figures dispose of the  
notion that Cuba under any circum-  
stances could become a black republic.  
As regards guarantees, indeed, of the  
continued ascendancy of the white race,  
she is in a much better position than  
any one of at least three of the States  
in our Union, namely, South Carolina,  
Mississippi, and Louisiana.

There is one medicine which every  
family should be provided with. We  
refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm.  
When it is kept at hand the severe  
pain of a burn or scald may be prompt-  
ly relieved and the sore healed in  
much less time than when medicine  
has to be sent for. A sprain may be  
promptly treated before inflammation  
sets in, which insures a cure in about  
one-third the time otherwise required.  
Cuts and bruises should receive imme-  
diate attention, before the parts be-  
come swollen, and when Chamberlain's  
Pain Balm is applied it will heal them  
without matter being formed, and  
without leaving a scar. A sore throat  
may be cured in one night. A piece  
of flannel dampened with this balm  
and bound on over the seat of pain,  
will cure lame back or pain in the side  
or chest in twenty-four hours. It is  
the most valuable, however, for rheu-  
matism. Persons afflicted with this  
disease will be delighted with the  
prompt relief from pain which it af-  
fords, and it can be depended upon to  
effect a complete cure. For sale by  
all dealers.

### Missouri School of Mines.

A College of the University Has  
just completed its Mining and Metal-  
lurgical Laboratory, containing a prac-  
tical ore-dressing and metallurgical  
plant. Well equipped. Offers course  
for degrees in Mining Engineering,  
Civil Engineering, and Chemistry and  
Metallurgy. Special courses in Assay-  
ing, Land and Mine Surveying, and  
Electricity, and an academic course.  
Presents excellent advantages at un-  
usually low cost. Fees only \$16 a year;  
necessary expenses from \$144 to \$208  
a year. For catalogues address, W.  
B. Richards, Director, Rolla, Mo.

For Sale—At a very low figure, if  
sold at once, the lot south of Albert's  
store. Apply to Howard Lindsay,  
Ironton.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts,  
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,  
Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands,  
Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Erup-  
tions, and positively cures Piles, or no  
pay required. It is guaranteed to give  
perfect satisfaction or money refunded.  
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by  
Mrs. P. R. Crisp.

### To Whom It May Concern.

All person indebted to the under-  
signed will please call and pay their  
accounts on or before November 1st,  
1895. As we are going to make a  
change in our mode of business on the  
above date we insist on a settlement.  
Bellevue, Oct. 6. HARRAL BROS.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

At the

### AYER'S

THE ONLY

### Sarsaparilla

ADMITTED

READ RULE XV.



"Articles that are in any way dan-  
gerous or of-  
fensive, also  
patent medi-  
cines, nos-  
trums, and  
empirical preparations, whose  
ingredients are concealed, will  
not be admitted to the Expo-  
sition."

Why was Ayer's Sarsaparilla admit-  
ted? Because it is not a patent medicine,  
not a nostrum, nor a secret preparation,  
not dangerous, not an experiment, and  
because it is all that a family medicine  
should be.

At the  
**WORLD'S FAIR**  
Chicago, 1893.  
Why not get the Best?  
Sarsaparilla